

## 1318.3 - Qld Stats, Aug 2008

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## Summary

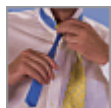
### Contents



#### **Population**

Includes: **Population change, Queensland, Regional population growth**

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#### **Labour Force**

Includes: **Job vacancies, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate, Employed persons by industry**

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#### **Prices**

Includes: **Consumer price index (CPI)**

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#### **Production**

Includes: **Building approvals, Building activity, Engineering construction**

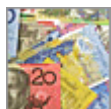
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#### **Housing Finance**

Includes: **Housing finance commitments**

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#### **Incomes**

Includes: **Average weekly earnings**



#### **Consumption and Investment**

Includes: **Retail trade, New motor vehicle sales, Private capital expenditure**

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#### **Tourist Accommodation**

Includes: **Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms**



#### **Interstate Trade**

Includes: **Queensland's interstate trade**

## What's new at ABS ...

### WHAT'S NEW AT ABS ...

Australian social trends 2008

Australian statistical geography standard

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## AUSTRALIAN SOCIAL TRENDS 2008

[Australian Social Trends 2008](#) (cat. no. 4102.0) was released 23 July 2008. It is the 15th edition of an annual series that presents information on contemporary social issues and areas of public policy concern. By drawing on a wide range of ABS statistics, and statistics from other official sources, **Australian Social Trends** describes aspects of Australian society, and how these are changing over time. It is designed to assist and encourage informed decision-making, and to be of value to a wide audience including the public, those engaged in research, journalism, marketing, teaching and social policy, as well as anyone interested in how we live today and how we've changed over recent decades.

The material presented in **Australian Social Trends** is organised into nine chapters. As in previous editions, each of the first seven chapters represents a major area of social interest (i.e. population, family and community, health, education and training, work, economic resources, and housing), with an eighth chapter covering other areas of interest (e.g. transport and communication). The ninth chapter provides international comparisons for a number of these areas, comparing Australia with major OECD countries, our closest neighbours, and our trading partners.

Following the release of 2006 Census data, most chapters in this edition contain at least one article with a regional focus. Topics covered by these articles include towns of the mineral boom, people with a need for assistance, and participation in education. The ABS has presented some articles which expand and update analysis of topics examined in previous editions. For example, in this edition, such articles cover voluntary work, trade union membership and Internet access. There are also articles on topics of interest not previously examined, such as families with a child with a disability, and complementary therapies. The ABS has now published 453 articles across all 15 editions of *Australian Social Trends*. These articles are listed in the cumulative index in the publication.

The publication also includes national and state summary tables which present key social indicators in each of the seven major areas of social concern. Each set of tables is accompanied by a summary of key points and graphs for selected indicators.

Some of the selected results for Queensland include:

### Internet connections

- In 2006-07, just under two-thirds (65%) of Queensland homes had access to the Internet, with broadband out-numbering dial-up connections by a factor of almost two-to-one.

### Risk taking

- In 2004-05, almost one in five (19%) people in Queensland aged 18-24 years drank to

risky or high risky levels, compared with 15% nationally.

### **First home buyers**

- In 2005-06, the average mortgage of first home buyers in Queensland was around \$216,000. This was lower than the figure in NSW and the ACT (\$250,000), but higher than all other states and territories, including Victoria (\$200,000).

### **Public transport**

- In 2006, 18% of people in Brisbane used public transport to get to work or study, up from 14% in 1996. Around three-quarters of people travelled by private vehicle, while 5% either walked or rode a bike.

### **Education**

- More people in Queensland now have qualifications such as a degree, diploma or certificate (58% of all people aged 25-64 years in 2007, up from 43% in 1997).

### **Volunteers**

- Around one in four (25%) women in Queensland in 2006 were regular volunteers. Women were more likely than men to volunteer (18%).

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## **AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL GEOGRAPHY STANDARD**

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is used for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics. The ASGC has formed the foundation of the statistical geography used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) since 1984.

The ABS intends to replace the current ASGC with the new Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) through an implementation strategy commencing in 2011.

The ASGS will be based upon mesh blocks creating more stable and consistent units than the ASGC. It will be the new basis for the publication of the complete range of ABS spatial statistics. The ASGS will become the essential reference for understanding and interpreting the geographical context of ABS statistics. The ABS anticipates that it will be widely adopted outside the ABS to facilitate the cross comparison of spatial statistics.

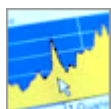
The information paper, [Outcome From The Review Of The Australian Standard Geographical Classification](#) (cat. no. 1216.0.55.002), advises stakeholders of the ABS' decision to adopt the ASGS as outlined in the earlier information paper [The Review of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification](#) (cat. no. 1216.0.55.001).

This later paper addresses stakeholder concerns, clarifies areas of misunderstanding and describes changes which will be made to the original proposal.

The design of the ASGS will commence in the second half of 2008 and will involve

significant stakeholder consultation. The ASGS will become available in late 2010 and will be effective from 1 July 2011.

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## **NATIONAL REGIONAL PROFILE 2002-2006**

The National Regional Profile 2002-2006 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001) was released 28 July 2008. The National Regional Profile (NRP) presents, for all Australia, a range of data for various types of small regions. Data are available for Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas and other larger geographies.

The NRP is intended for users interested in the characteristics of regions and in comparing regions across Australia. Data are presented as a five year time series, where available. These data are organised under the broad topics of Economy, Population/people, Industry, and Environment and energy. Data are available in web pages, Excel spreadsheets, and SuperTABLE data cubes. NRP users are able to access data for single or multiple regions and can search by region name or by selecting regions by map.

The NRP is accessed from the [NRP Welcome Page](#).

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## **MINING OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 2006-07**

Mining Operations, Australia, 2006-07 (cat. no. 8415.0) was released 22 July 2008.

In 2006-07, Queensland's share of Australian economic aggregates relating to Selected mining were 28% of Employment at the end of June, 31% of Wages and salaries and 26% of Sales and services income. In Queensland, in 2006-07, the average wage and salary per person employed in Selected mining was \$117,000.

Between 2005-06 and 2006-07, estimates of most of the four key variables increased in most jurisdictions. The largest increases in dollar terms occurred in Western Australia and Queensland, reflecting the size and importance of Metal ore mining and Coal mining in those states. Similarly, these states also contributed the largest increases in employment in Selected mining.

The publication presents national estimates, for the mining industry, of employment at 30 June 2007 and major economic and financial aggregates: income and expenditure; various profit measures; industry value added; capital expenditure, and components of these, as well as performance measures (ratios) derived from them. State and territory estimates of major variables (for the industry excluding Services to mining) are included.

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## **CULTURAL FUNDING BY GOVERNMENT, AUSTRALIA, 2006-07**

Cultural Funding by Government, Australia, 2006-07 (cat. no. 4183.0) was released 7 August 2008.

At the state and territory government level, per person funding, which adjusts for the varying

populations of Australia's states and territories, reveals that cultural funding per person was significantly higher for the Northern Territory (\$326.08) than elsewhere. In the other states and territories, cultural funding per person ranged between \$103.29 in Queensland and \$187.33 in Tasmania.

The publication contains estimates of Australian public funding for arts and cultural activities, facilities and services for the three years from 2004-05 to 2006-07.

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## CHANGES TO THE ABS SURVEY PROGRAM

The ABS is facing a tight budget situation in 2008-09, which has led to a range of reductions in the ABS work program. The Australian Statistician, Brian Pink, has outlined a number of strategies to address the situation in the document [Changes to the ABS survey program for 2008-09](#) on the ABS Website. Use the link to see what the implications are for the affected surveys or programs and how to get further information.

### Changes to the Labour Force Survey

Detailed information on how the changes will impact on the Labour Force Survey can be accessed from the document above or by going directly to [Forthcoming Changes in Labour Force, Australia, Apr 2008](#) (cat. no. 6202.0).

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## ABS RELEASE INFORMATION

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website provides the expected release details for all statistical products due for publication in the coming six months.

The web page 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' is revised on the ABS website at the beginning of each month. This six-month forecasting is intended to keep clients informed about products and when they will become available.

All ABS Core Statistical and Other Statistical publications that usually have a catalogue number will be detailed as well as prominent non-statistical publications such as the ABS Annual Report and Australian Statistics Advisory Council Annual Report.

Access 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' from the ABS Home page via 'Future Releases' or use [this link](#).

Information on all ABS product releases can also be accessed from [ABS Release Advice](#). This web page also provides links to **Previous Releases**, **Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months** and **Main Economic Indicator Releases**.

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## QUEENSLAND THEME PAGE

[This page](#) provides access to Queensland statistical information including statistical releases and links to non-ABS sources. A wide range of economic and social statistics is

# Population



## POPULATION

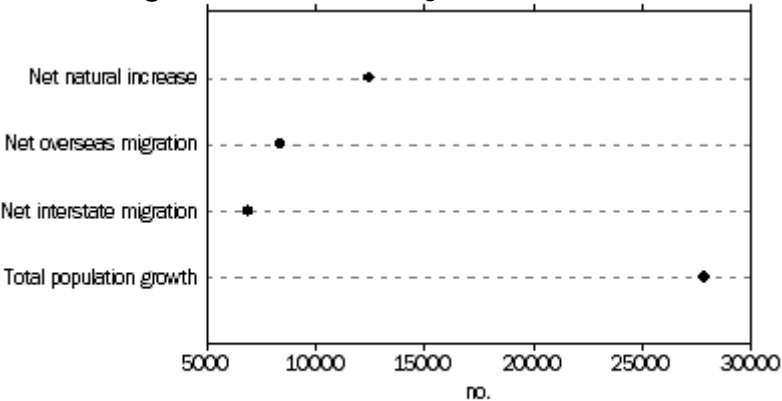
[Population change, Queensland](#)  
[Regional population growth](#)

### POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,228,300 at 31 December 2007, an increase of 96,900 (2.3%) since 30 September 2006. Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian population at 31 December 2007.

Between the September 2007 quarter and the December 2007 quarter, 45% (12,500 persons) of the total population increase of 27,800 persons was due to net natural increase (excess of births over deaths), 30% (8,400 persons) was attributable to net overseas migration and 25% (6,900 persons) to net interstate migration.

Population Change from Previous Quarter - December 2007 quarter



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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### REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 2007, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,182,100 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton statistical divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population.

**Regional Population<sup>(a)</sup>, by Statistical Division: at 30 June - 2001, 2006 and 2007**

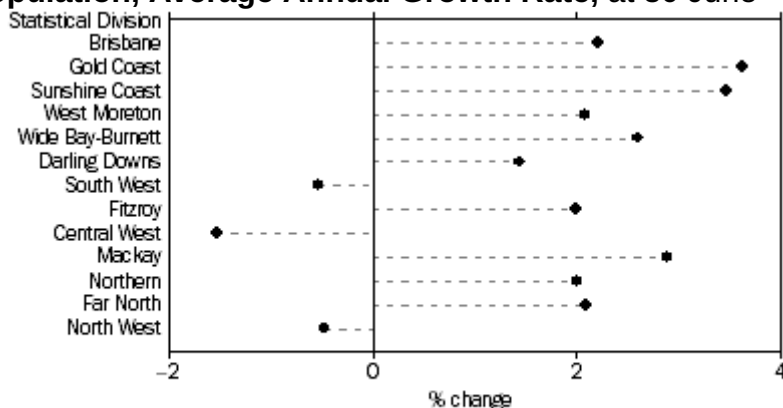
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	2001 '000	2006 '000	2007 '000
Statistical division			
Brisbane	1 629.1	1 820.4	1 857.6
Gold Coast	432.6	518.1	535.5
Sunshine Coast	247.2	295.1	303.1
West Moreton	65.7	72.7	74.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	236.5	269.3	275.7
Darling Downs	210.4	227.1	229.3
South West	27.0	26.4	26.2
Fitzroy	181.7	200.6	204.5
Central West	12.5	11.6	11.4
Mackay	137.5	159.9	163.1
Northern	190.3	209.6	214.3
Far North	224.2	247.6	253.7
North West	34.3	33.2	33.3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>3 628.9</b>	<b>4 091.5</b>	<b>4 182.1</b>

(a) Estimates as at 30 June are final for 2001, preliminary rebased for 2006 on results of the Census of Population and Housing, 2006, and preliminary for 2007. For all years, statistical divisions are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2007 Edition.  
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the six years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2007 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.6%, Sunshine Coast (3.5%) and Mackay (2.9%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: North West (-0.5%), South West (-0.5%) and Central West (-1.5%).

#### Regional Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, at 30 June - 2001 to 2007



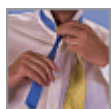
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

Note: On 24 July 2007, the ABS released preliminary rebased estimates of regional population for June 2006, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. On 1 October 2007, additional data was released with this product. At that time, spreadsheets and a data cube containing estimates for all years from June 1996 to June 2006 became available.

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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# Labour Force



## LABOUR FORCE

[Job vacancies](#)

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## JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies increased to 41,600 in May 2008 from 38,600 in February 2008. The May 2008 vacancies were 17% higher than in May 2007. Public sector vacancies accounted for 7.7% percent of total job vacancies in May 2008.



Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0). This publication is released quarterly.

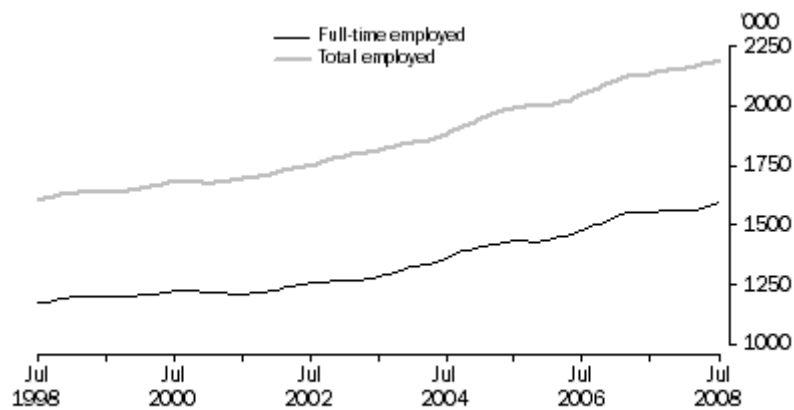
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## EMPLOYED PERSONS

In July 2008, total employment in Queensland in trend terms rose to 2,192,600 persons. Full-time employed persons (1,598,400) accounted for 73% of total employed persons. Males accounted for 64% of full-time employed persons and 54% of total employed persons.

## Employed Persons, Trend - Queensland





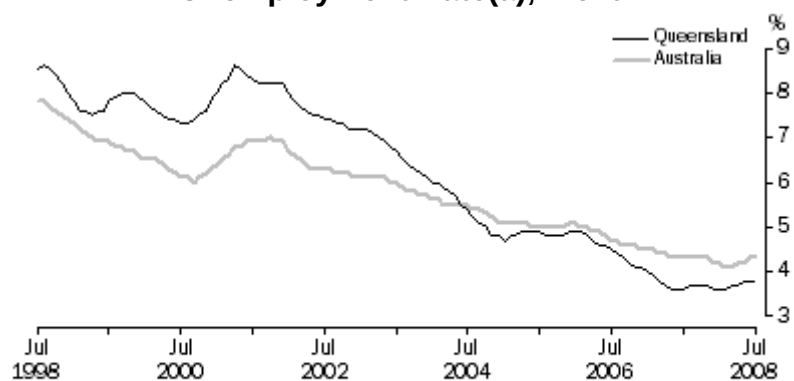
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

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## UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for July 2008 was 86,600 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 3.8%. Since July 2004, in trend estimate terms, the Queensland unemployment rate has been lower than the national unemployment rate.

### Unemployment Rate(a), Trend

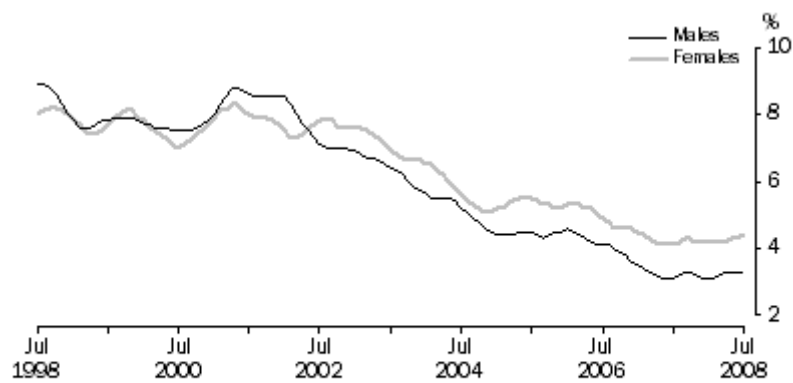


(a) Series break at April 2001.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

Females accounted for 53% of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland in July 2008 and had an unemployment rate of 4.4%. The corresponding male unemployment rate was 3.3%. Females have had higher rates of unemployment than their male counterparts since May 2002.

### Unemployment Rate(a), Trend - Queensland



(a) Series break at April 2001.

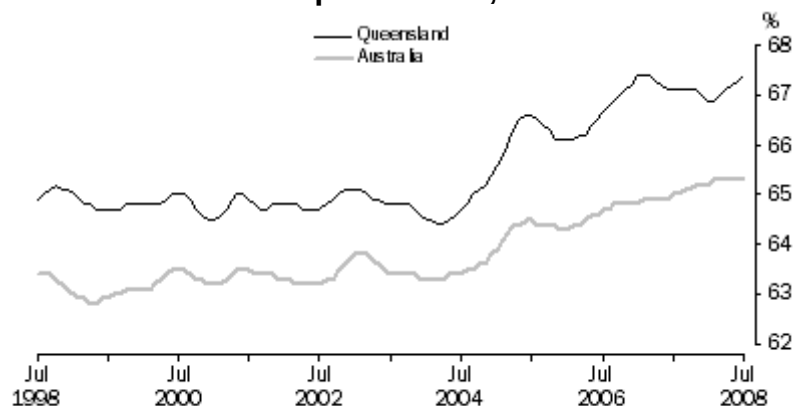
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

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## PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in July 2008 was 67.4%. This rate is 2.4 percentage points higher than July 1998. Queensland has consistently recorded higher participation rates than the national average.

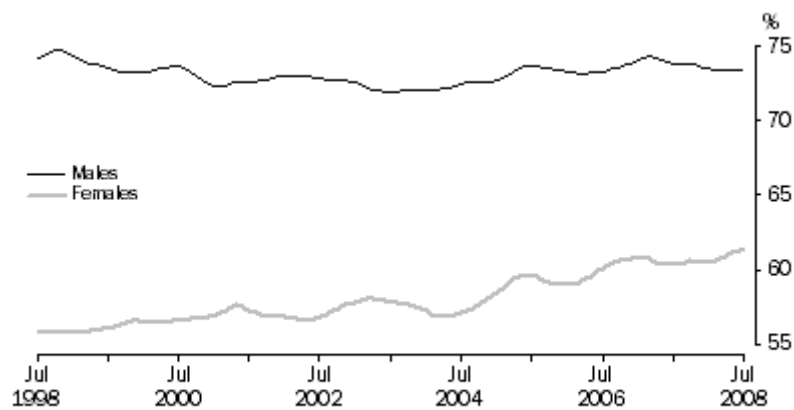
### Participation Rate, Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets, (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

For Queensland, the trend participation rate for females has been over 60% since July 2006, and was 61.4% in July 2008. This is a 5.5 percentage points increase on the female participation rate recorded in July 1998. The male participation rate in July 2008 was 73.4%, a decrease of -0.7 percentage points on the rate recorded for July 1998.

### Participation Rate, Trend - Queensland



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) and [Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets](#) (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

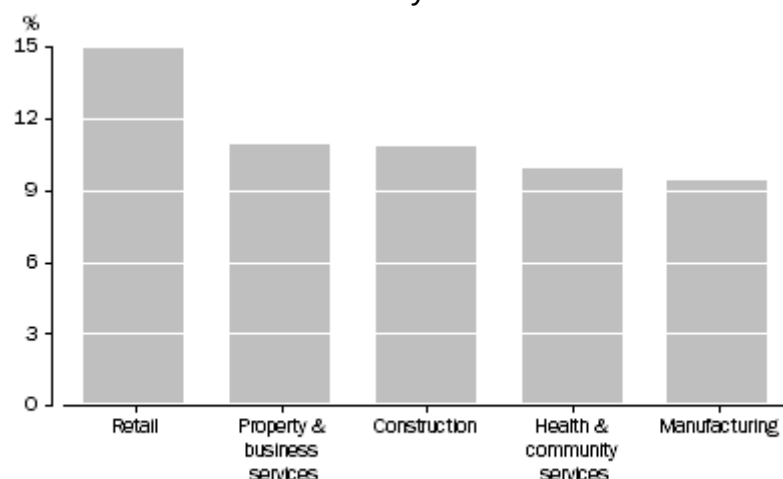
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## EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

There were 2,178,700 employed persons in Queensland in May 2008. The industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (326,800), Property and business services (236,800) and Construction (234,300). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas and water supply (25,700), Communication services (31,700) and Mining (37,700).

The five major industries with the most number of employed persons accounted for over half (56%) of Queensland's employed.

### Employed Persons by Industry, Original - Percentage of total employed: Queensland - February 2008



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year May 2007 to May 2008, the greatest increase of employed persons occurred in Electricity, gas and water supply (57%). In the same period, Cultural and recreational services had the greatest decrease in employed persons with a reduction of 13%.

**Note:** Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared to the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Prices



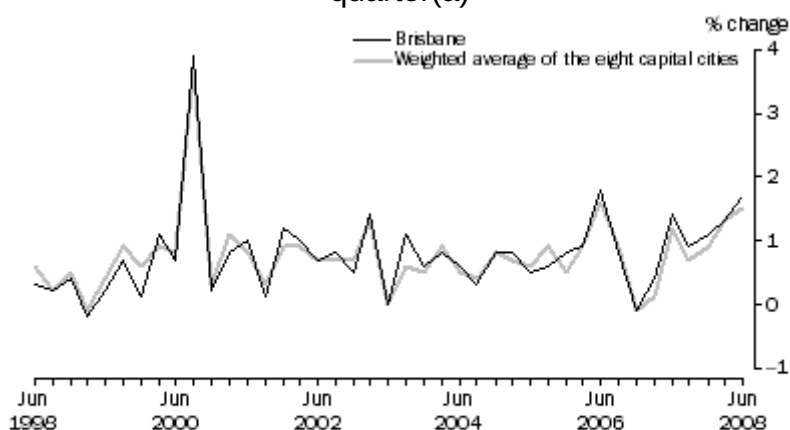
### PRICES

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 5.1% in the 12 months to June quarter 2008, compared to a 4.5% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities. The higher result in Brisbane is largely due to stronger than average contributions from housing, transportation and clothing and footwear.

Brisbane's CPI rose by 1.7% between the March quarter 2008 and the June quarter 2008. This was the highest of all the capital cities and was 0.2 percentage points higher than the weighted average of the eight capital cities (1.5%). Deposit and loan facilities and automotive fuel were the main contributors in all cities.

#### Consumer Price Index - All Groups, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter(a)

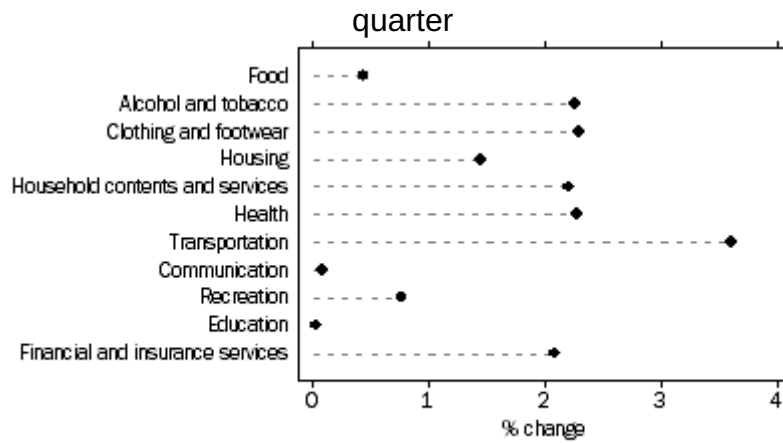


(a) The 2000-01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2000.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the June 2008 quarter, all Brisbane price categories increased compared with the previous quarter. Transport increased 3.6%, Alcohol and tobacco, Clothing and footwear and Health all increased 2.3%, Household contents and services increased 2.2% and Financial and insurance services increased 2.1%.

**CPI Movement, Brisbane, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter: June 2008**



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Production



### PRODUCTION

[Building approvals](#)

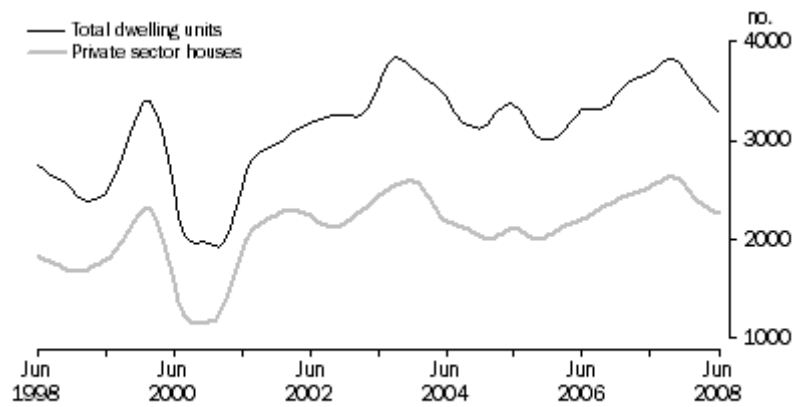
[Building activity](#)

[Engineering construction](#)

### BUILDING APPROVALS

In June 2008, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 3,276. The trend estimate for the total number of dwelling units approved for June 2008 showed total approvals decreased by -2.1% from the previous month, the eighth consecutive monthly decrease after a consistent upward trend of almost two years. The trend estimate for private sector houses was 2,269 approvals which represents 69% of total dwelling units approved.

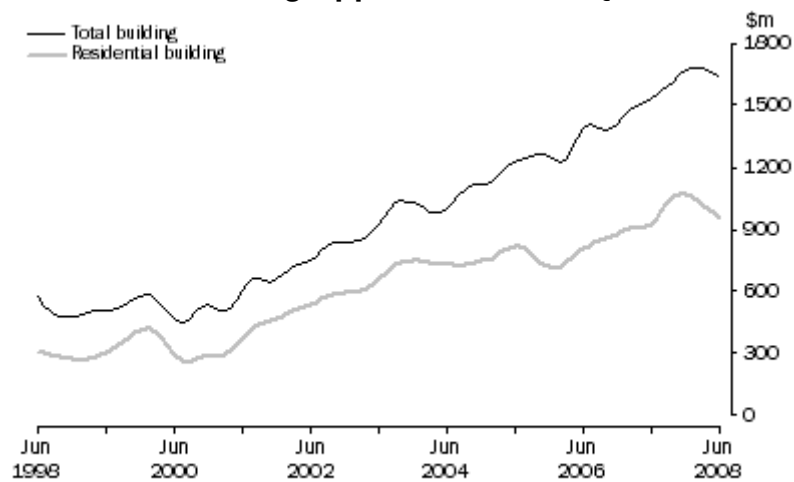
### Dwelling Units Approved, Trend - Queensland



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat no. 8731.0).

In June 2008, the total value of building approvals in trend terms was \$1,638.2 million, a slight (-0.6%) decrease from the previous month and a 6.7% increase from June 2007. Residential buildings accounted for 58% of the total value of buildings.

### Value of Building Approved, Trend - Queensland



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no.8731.0).

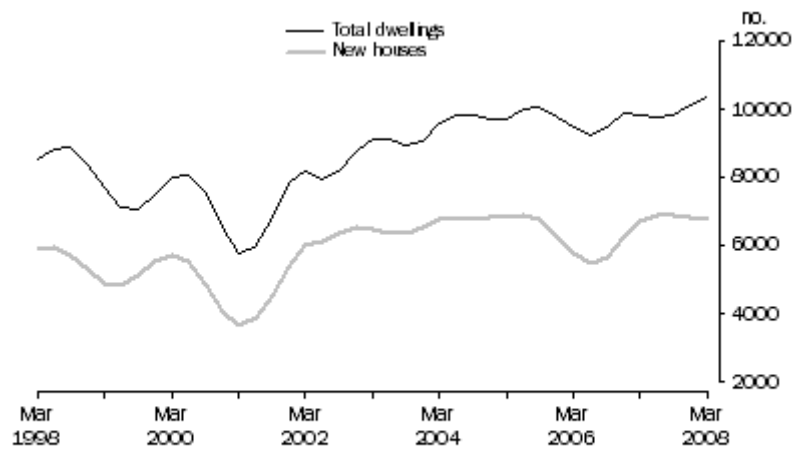
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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## BUILDING ACTIVITY

In the March 2008 quarter, the total number of dwellings completed in trend terms in Queensland was 10,347. This is an increase of 2.6% from the December 2007 quarter. There were 6,737 new houses completed during the March 2008 quarter which represents 65% of the total number of dwelling units completed.

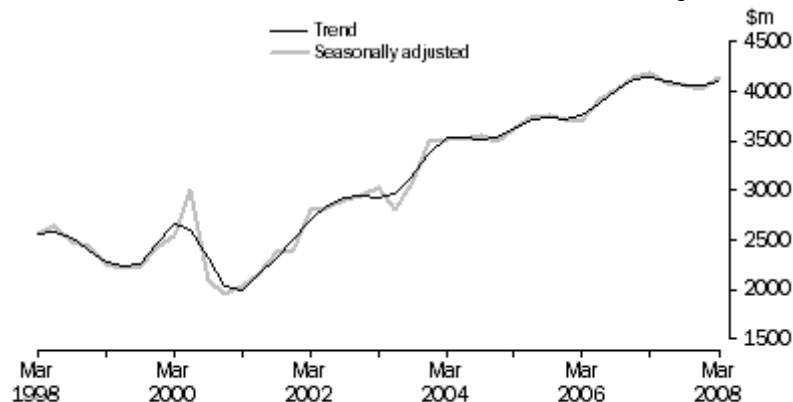
### Dwellings Completed(a), Trend - Queensland



(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.  
Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

In the March 2008 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$4,094.6 million, a -1.3% decrease from March 2007 quarter.

### Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

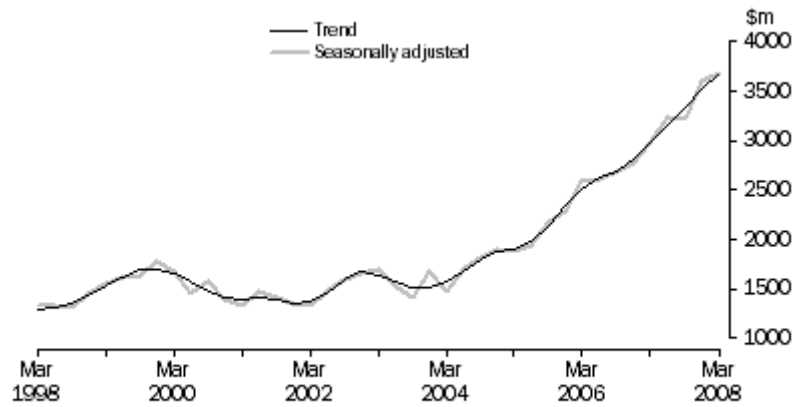
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Between the December 2007 and March 2008 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction increased by 4.2% to \$3,672.6 million. This continues the period of strong growth since December 2003 quarter.

### Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures



Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0).

For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Housing Finance

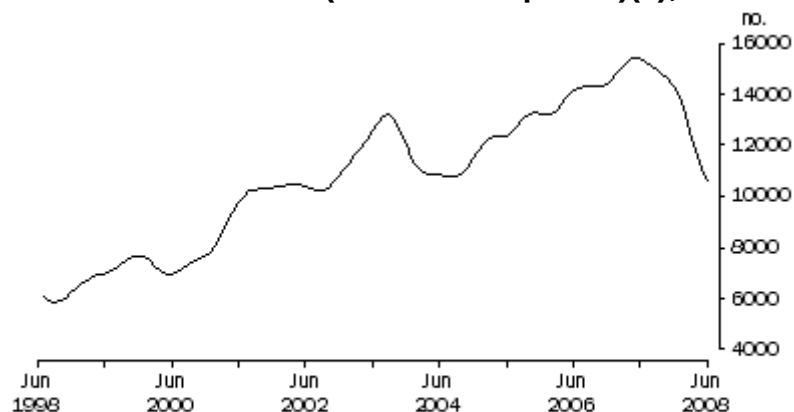


### HOUSING FINANCE

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The number of owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms decreased by -32% to 10,535 in June 2008 when compared with June 2007. There was also a decrease (-5.1%) between May 2008 and June 2008, the thirteenth consecutive monthly decrease.

#### Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation)(a), Trend - Queensland



(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland decreased by -28% to \$2,621 million in the 12 months to June 2008. In terms of the trend estimate, the value of housing finance commitments showed a small decrease

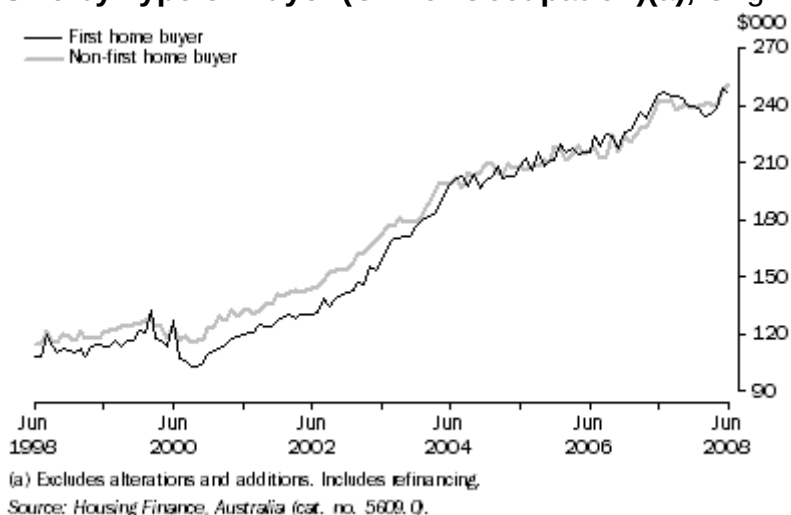


of -4.1% from May 2008.

Since June 1998, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland more than doubled from \$113,700 to \$250,500.

In June 2008, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$245,800) was slightly lower than for non-first home buyers (\$251,300).

#### **Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Original - Queensland**



Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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## **Incomes**



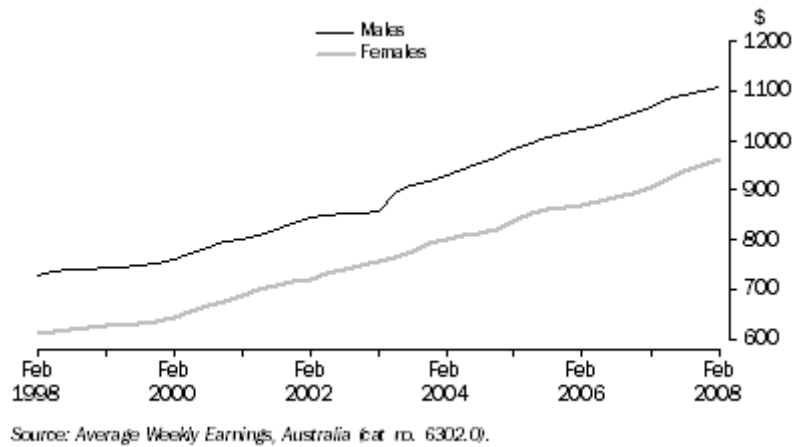
### **INCOMES**

#### **AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS**

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland increased by 4.6% to \$1,054.90 in the 12 months to February 2008. Nationally, the corresponding increase was marginally lower at 4.5% (up to \$1,123.30).

The trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings in Queensland rose by 3.5% for males and 6.4% for females over the 12 months to February 2008. The February 2008 female estimate of \$963.90 was 87% of the corresponding male estimate of \$1,107.10.

#### **Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Trend - Queensland**



More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Consumption and Investment



### CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

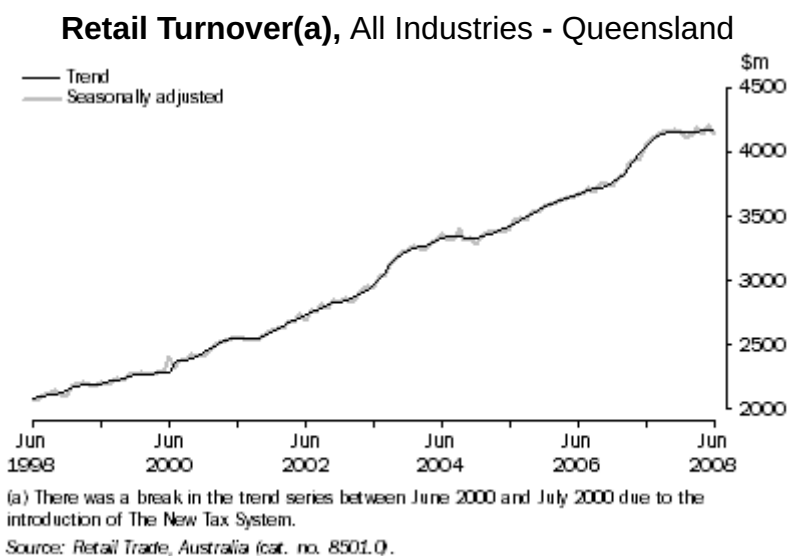
[Retail trade](#)

[New motor vehicle sales](#)

[Private new capital expenditure](#)

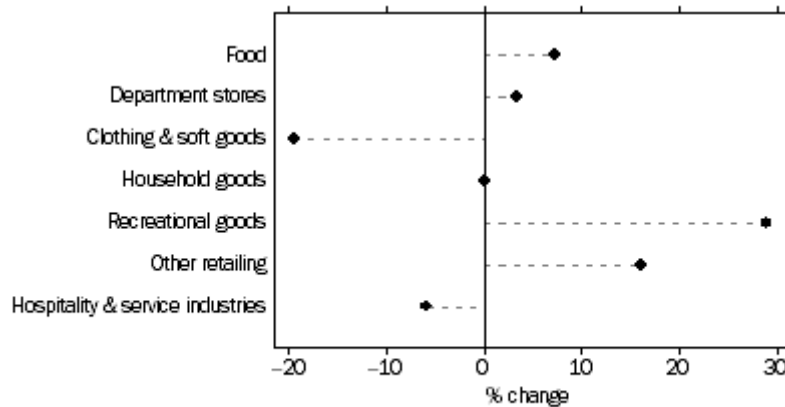
### RETAIL TRADE

The June 2008 trend estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$4,176.9 million, a 3.3% increase since June 2007. Food retailing accounted for 41% of total retail turnover in June 2008 and Hospitality and service industries turnover contributed 17%.



In the twelve months to June 2008, the industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (trend) were Recreational goods rising 29% to \$180.6 million and Other retailing which increased 16% to \$409.3 million. The largest decreases in total turnover were experienced in Clothing and soft good retailing (-19% to \$201.4 million) and Hospitality and service industries (-5.8% to \$719.8 million).

**Retail Turnover By Industry Group, Queensland, Trend - Percentage change over twelve months to June 2008**



Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

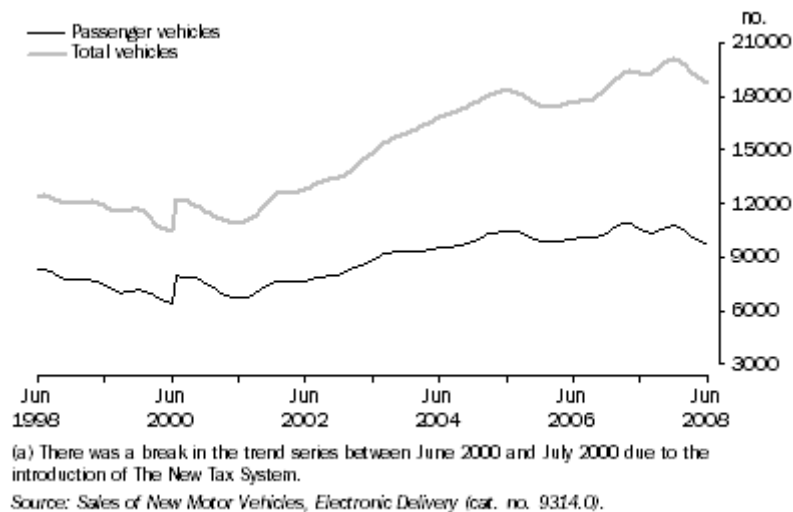
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## NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In trend terms, 9,714 new passenger vehicles and 18,785 vehicles in total were sold in June 2008 in Queensland. Corresponding sales for Australia were 52,014 and 88,460. When comparing June 2008 with May 2008, Queensland recorded a decrease in total vehicle sales of -1.0%.

In June 1998, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 67% of total new vehicle sales in Queensland. By June 2008, the proportion of new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 52%.

### New Motor Vehicle Sales, Trend(a) - Queensland



Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat no. 9314.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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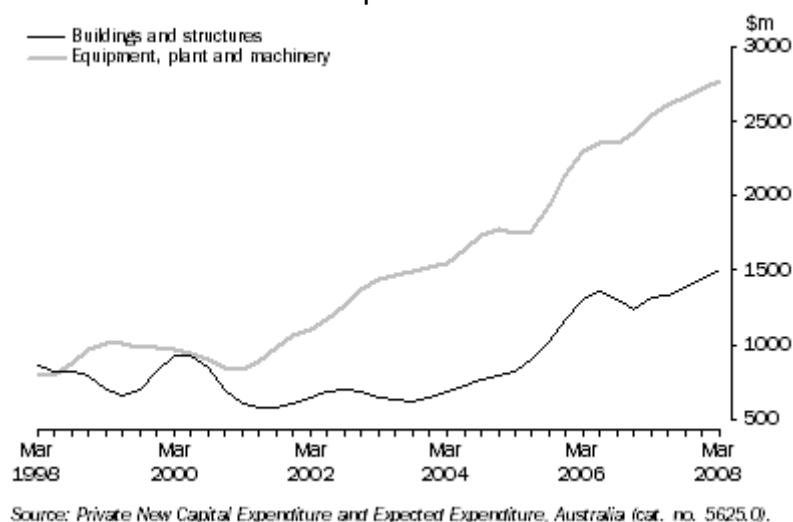
## PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the December 2007 and the March 2008 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure increased marginally by 2.8% to \$4,273 million.

During the same period, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery increased by 2.1% to \$2,770 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 3.9% to \$1,503 million.

Comparing the March 2008 quarter with the March 2007 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure increased by 11%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery grew by 8.9% and expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 14%.

### Private New Capital Expenditure, Trend, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland: by quarter



Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Tourist Accommodation

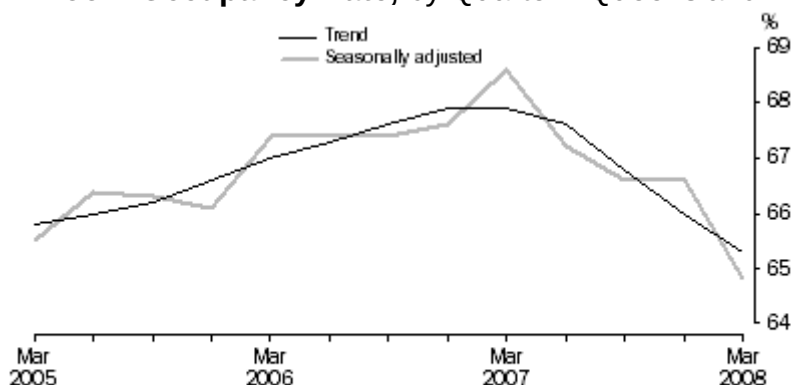


### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

#### QUEENSLAND HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS

In the March 2008 quarter, there were 1,118 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 60,579 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland (65.3%) was slightly higher than the national average (64.8%).

**Room Occupancy Rate, by Quarter - Queensland**



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001).

In the March 2008 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.4 million guest arrivals. Queensland establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.7 days) of all states and territories. The national average was 2.3 days.

The trend estimate of the total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 rooms or more continued to increase. In the March 2008 quarter, accommodation takings rose by 1.6% to \$525.6 million from the December 2007 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland, Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

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# Interstate Trade



## INTERSTATE TRADE

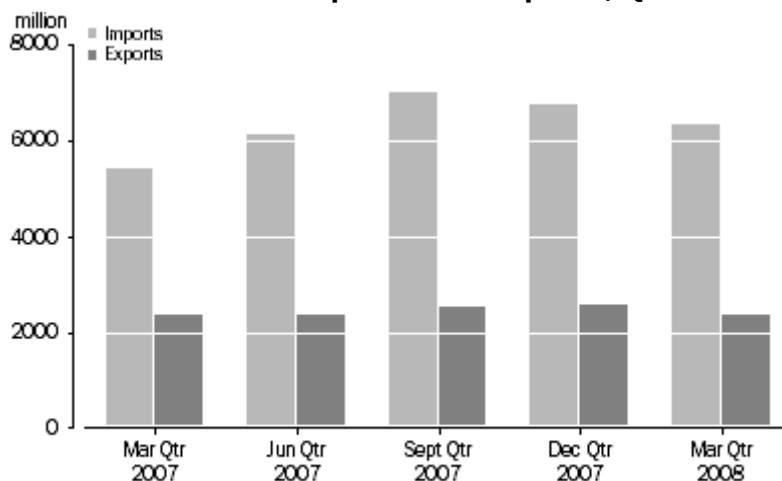
### QUEENSLAND'S INTERSTATE TRADE

The value of interstate imports for Queensland in the March 2008 quarter was \$6,339.6 million, a -5.8% decrease on the previous quarter and 17% higher than the same quarter in 2007.

The value in the March 2008 quarter of interstate exports was \$2,356.4 million, a decrease of -8.6% on the previous quarter and 0.7% higher than the same quarter 12 months earlier.

The value of imports continues to be between two and three times the value of exports.

**Value of Interstate Imports and Exports, Queensland**



Source: Queensland Treasury, Office of Economic and Statistical Research.

**NOTE:** In compiling the estimates of Interstate Trade for the Office of Economic and Statistical Research, the ABS uses a partial coverage census based on businesses with more than \$400,000 of interstate trade. This collection is now under review due to frame and coverage issues. New businesses are not well represented, so the estimates are likely to be understated. The estimates are prepared for use in the compilation of Treasury's State Accounts and users should exercise strong caution in their independent use.

For further information on this topic, please contact Queensland Treasury, Office of Economic and Statistical Research. Interstate trade data are released quarterly.

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## Articles

### ARTICLES

### ARTICLES ON STATISTICAL ISSUES WITH A QUEENSLAND THEME

## Natural resource management on Queensland farms, 2006-07

This article presents estimates compiled from the second survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics dedicated to Natural Resource Management (NRM). The survey asked managers of agricultural businesses to identify the extent and type of weed, pest, and land and soil problems present on their land, and the activities they undertook to prevent or manage them. It also asked managers of agricultural businesses to provide details of the costs and effort on addressing these problems.

[Index of previous articles](#)

This provides a list of articles that have been released in previous issues of Qld Stats with links to those articles

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## Index of Previous Articles

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<b>2008</b>	
July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2007
June	Forms of Employment, Queensland - November 2007 Labour Force Characteristics of Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2007 Household Preparedness for Emergencies Queensland - October 2007
May	Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Queensland, April 2007
April	General Social Survey, 2006: Financial Stressors, Queensland
<b>2007</b>	
December	General Social Survey, 2006: Personal Stressors, Queensland
November	Census Data - Second Release Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007
September	General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety
July	Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006 Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006
June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006
May	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Queensland, 2004-05 Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

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## About this Release

Qld Stats is an electronic magazine containing an overview of Queensland's key economic and social indicators presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to

more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of seminars, releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats replaces Queensland Key Statistics (cat. no. 1388.3) and Statistical Update, Queensland (cat. no. 1316.3). These two products have been discontinued.

Qld Stats is issued monthly, after the release of Labour Force data, with tables and graphs updated to the latest available data. Analytical summaries are included when available.

Readers can get further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by using the links to source materials contained on each page.

## Natural resource management on Queensland farms, 2006-07 (Feature Article)



### NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ON QUEENSLAND FARMS, 2006-07

- Introduction
- NRM overview
- Weeds
- Pests
- Land and soil
- Further information

## INTRODUCTION

Agricultural businesses (in scope for this survey) occupy approximately 143,871,000 ha, or 83% of Queensland's area, and range from large pastoral holdings occupying millions of hectares, to small market gardens and undercover agriculture industries occupying less than 1 hectare.

This article presents estimates compiled from the second survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics dedicated to Natural Resource Management (NRM). The survey asked managers of agricultural businesses to identify the extent and type of weed, pest, and land and soil problems present on their land, and the activities they undertook to prevent or manage them. It also asked managers of agricultural businesses to provide details of the costs and effort on addressing these problems.

The results provide an important perspective into NRM activities and problems occurring on Queensland agricultural businesses during 2006–07. As many of the data items on the NRM survey rely on the perceptions and attitudes of the person completing the form, care should be taken when comparing data from this publication to data from other sources (see paragraph 26 of the [Explanatory Notes](#)).

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## NRM OVERVIEW

In 2006-07, 93% of Queensland agricultural businesses reported undertaking NRM activities



to prevent or manage weeds, pests and soil. In total, undertaking these activities cost \$572 million, or \$20,067 per agricultural business or \$4,139 for each 1,000 ha under management.

Of the \$572 million spent, 23% (\$130 million) was spent on herbicides, 18% (\$105 million) on pesticides and insecticides, and 6.8% (\$39 million) on soil conditioners (excluding fertilisers). The remaining 52% (\$298 million) was spent on payment to contractors (excluding herbicides, pesticides/insecticides and soil conditioners), labour and other costs.

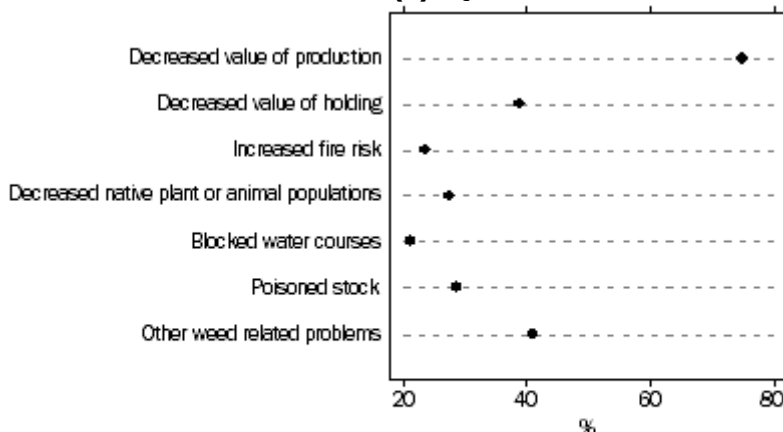
A total of almost 2.4 million person days was spent addressing these problems, an average of 84 person days per agricultural business reporting NRM activities or 17 person days per 1,000 ha under management.

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## WEEDS

In 2006-07, 68% of agricultural businesses in Queensland reported weed related problems on their holdings. Of these, the most common weed related problem was decreased value of production (75%), followed by decreased value of holding (39%) and poisoned stock (29%).

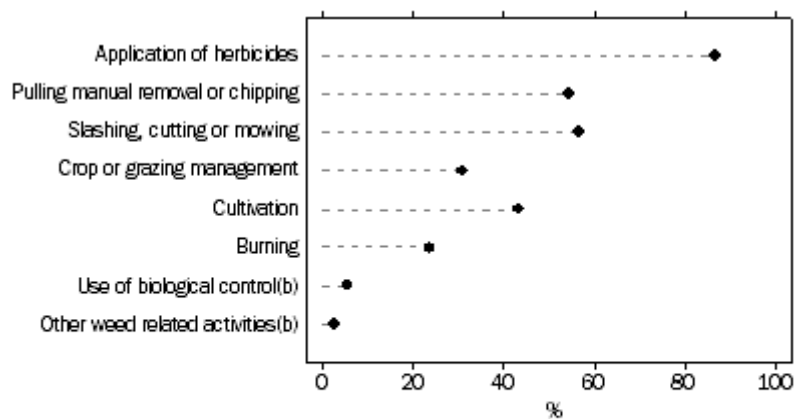
### Weed Related Problems(a), Queensland - 2006-07



(a) The number of agricultural businesses reporting specific weed related problems as a percentage of those reporting any weed related problems.

In 2006-07, 86% of agricultural businesses in Queensland reported undertaking weed related activities to prevent or manage weeds on their holdings. Of all agricultural businesses undertaking weed related activities, the major method of control was the application of herbicides (87%), followed by slashing, cutting or mowing (56%) and pulling manual removal or chipping (54%).

### Weed Related Activities(a), Queensland - 2006-07



(a) The number of agricultural businesses reporting specific weed related activities as a percentage of those reporting any weed related activities.

(b) Percentages are based on estimates that have a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution.

The total expenditure on managing weeds by agricultural businesses in Queensland was \$269 million. Those agricultural businesses undertaking weed related activities reported spending an average of \$10,296 per agricultural business. The cost of managing weeds per 1,000 ha was \$2,561 in Queensland, less than half the national average (\$5490).

Nearly half (48% or \$130 million) of the total expenditure on weed related management (\$269 million) was spent on herbicides.

The management of weed related problems involved in excess of 1 million person days, or 41 person days per agricultural business in Queensland reporting weed related activities, corresponding to an average effort of 10 person days per 1,000 ha. Of all states and territories, Queensland recorded the highest average effort per agricultural business.

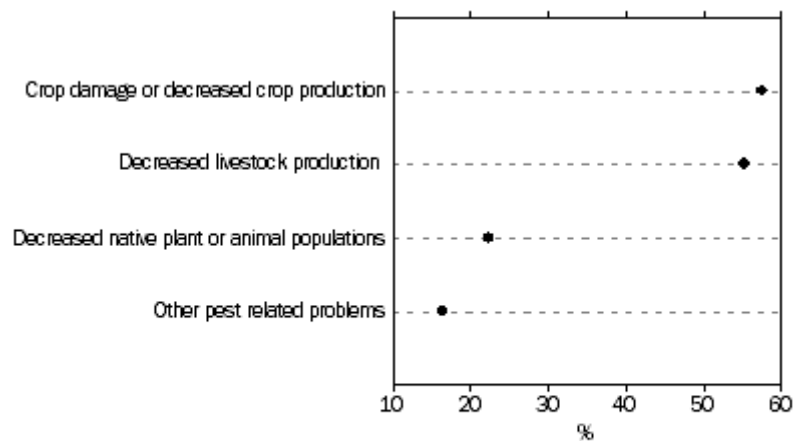
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## PESTS

In 2006-07, 73% of agricultural businesses in Queensland reported that they had pest problems, while 86% reported some type of pest on their holding. The presence of native animals and birds was the most commonly reported type (79% of agricultural businesses reporting pests), followed by feral and domestic animals (67%), insect pests (60%) and other pests (including parasites, slugs, nematodes, mites, etc.) (40%).

Of agricultural businesses in Queensland reporting pest related problems, crop damage or decreased crop production was the most commonly reported problem (58%), followed by decreased livestock production (55%).

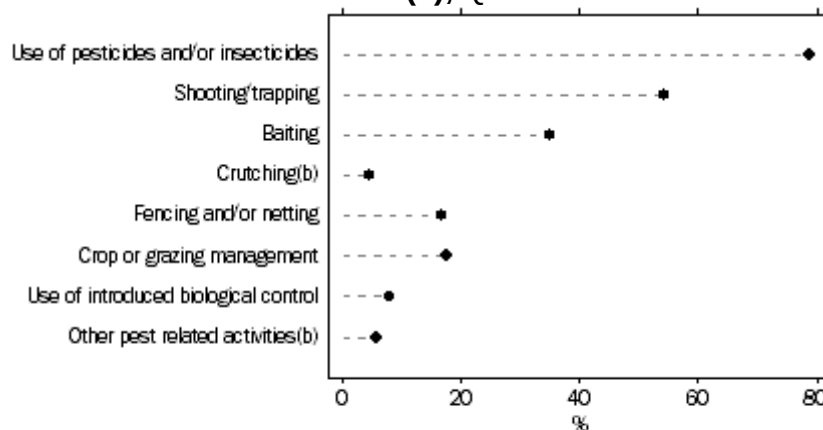
### **Pest Related Problems(a), Queensland - 2006-07**



(a) The number of agricultural businesses reporting specific pest related problems as a percentage of those reporting any pest related problems.

In Queensland, 81% of agricultural businesses reported that they had undertaken activities to manage pest related problems in 2006-07. Of these, the use of pesticides and/or insecticides was the commonly reported management activity (79%), followed by shooting/trapping (54%) and baiting (35%).

#### Pest Related Activities(a), Queensland - 2006-07



(a) The number of agricultural businesses reporting specific pest related activities as a percentage of those reporting any pest related activities.  
 (b) Percentages are based on estimates that have a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution.

Agricultural businesses in Queensland reported spending a total of \$182 million undertaking pest related management activities in 2006-07. Of this total, 58% (\$105 million) was spent on pesticides and/or insecticides. In Queensland, an average of \$7,394 was spent by each agricultural business undertaking pest related activities.

Approximately 824,000 person days was spent undertaking pest related management activities in Queensland. Queensland recorded the second highest average effort (33 person days) per agricultural business of all states and territories in 2006-07.

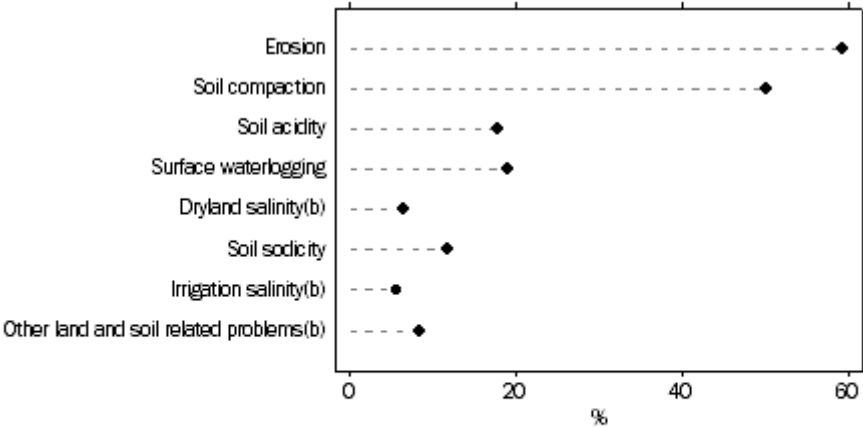
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## LAND AND SOIL

Half (50%) of agricultural businesses in Queensland reported land and soil related problems in 2006-07. Of agricultural businesses reporting land and soil related problems, those most frequently reported were erosion (59%), soil compaction (50%) and surface waterlogging

(19%).

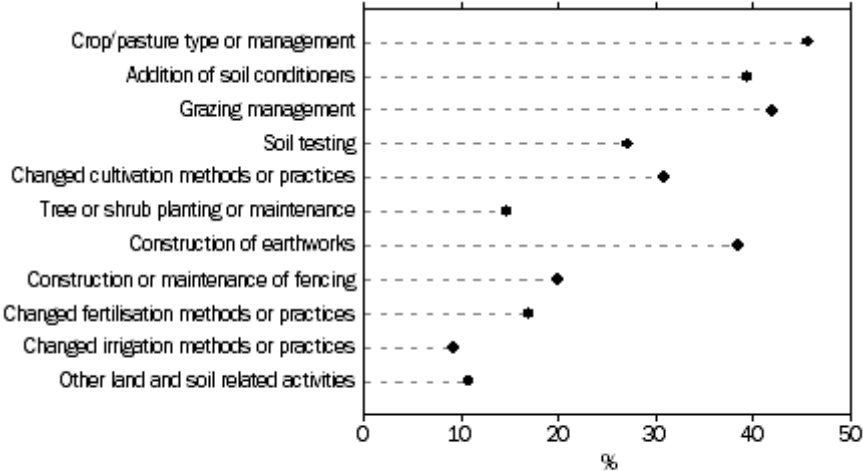
**Land and Soil Problems(a), Queensland - 2006-07**



(a) The number of agricultural businesses reporting specific land and soil related problems as a percentage of those reporting any land and soil related problems.  
(b) Percentages are based on estimates that have relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution.

In Queensland, 55% of agricultural businesses reported activities to manage or prevent land and soil problems in 2006-07. Of these agricultural businesses, the most commonly reported activity was the selection of crop and/or pasture type (46%), followed by grazing management (42%) and the addition of soil conditioners (excluding fertilisers) (39%).

**Land and Soil Related Activities(a), Queensland - 2006-07**



(a) The number of agricultural businesses reporting specific land and soil related activities as a percentage of those reporting any land and soil related activities.

In Queensland, \$121 million was spent on activities to manage land and soil related problems in 2006-07. Of this total, approximately one-third (32% or \$39 million) was spent on soil conditioners (excluding fertilisers).

Of agricultural businesses reporting the management of land and soil related problems, the average expenditure in Queensland was \$7,206 per agricultural business.

The cost of managing land and soil related problems by area in Queensland was \$1,426 per 1,000 ha, compared with the national average of \$2,755 per 1,000 ha.

Approximately 486,000 person days were spent managing land and soil related problems in 2006-07. Agricultural businesses reporting activities to manage land and soil related

problems reported spending an average of 29 person days of effort on the management of land and soil related problems.

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## **FURTHER INFORMATION**

More information on this topic can be found in [Natural Resource Management on Australian Farms, 2006-07](#) (cat. no. 4620.0).

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